

"IF IT HAPPENS IN NEW YORK IT'S IN THE EVENING WORLD"

RAILROAD STRIKERS SUBMIT PEACE PLAN

To-Night's Weather—FAIR.

To-Morrow's Weather—THUNDERSTORMS.

THE WALL STREET CLOSING TABLES.

The Evening World.



WALL STREET THE EVENING WORLD

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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KLUXEN BOY'S FATE MAY BE DECIDED BY HANDKERCHIEF

Experts Testify in Trial of Youth of Fifteen for Murder of Girl.

PLAYMATE IS WITNESS

Accused Made "Shocking" Threats Against Slain Girl, Is Testimony.

The thread selected and the peculiar stitch employed in the darning of worn handkerchiefs may prove to be determining factors in the trial of Francis Kluxen, fifteen years old, for the murder of Janette Lawrence, one of his playmates, eleven years old.

In the courtroom at Morristown, where the boy is facing his life-or-death ordeal, not only the handkerchiefs themselves were placed in evidence to-day, but also photographic enlargements so carefully made that each thread in the darning stands out to the eye like a rope, showing its separate fibres and showing clearly every variation of the stitch.

Two bloody handkerchiefs were found on the body of the little girl after she had been stabbed to death in the woods near her home at Madison; and these bits of cambric, kept between sheets of celluloid which preserve them as they were and at the same time permit a close examination, are in evidence.

The question to be decided is: Did they belong to the boy who now sits on the stand apparently unworried in the courtroom while the lawyers contend with each other for his life? The mother of the slain girl has testified that Janette carried no handkerchiefs on the day of her death and said she did not remember having seen such handkerchiefs before. Alfred S. Ormond, qualifying as an expert, identified the photographic enlargements as having been made from the handkerchiefs which are entered as exhibits.

The prosecution closed and the defense opened shortly after noon. The father of the young defendant, stated that he had delivered to the authorities a number of handkerchiefs taken from a chiffonier in the hall outside of his son's room in their home. There were five of these placed in evidence, despite the objection of Mr. King, Prosecutor Harrison then called Albert S. Osborne, an expert photographer, who had photographed the handkerchiefs. These plates had been made up into booklets and were passed to the juryman and the bench for inspection.

One of the handkerchiefs bore an embroidered "F." and all had been darned or otherwise repaired. In an attempt to show that the darns in these were done by the same hand that had darned the two found on Janette's body, Mr. Harrison called Mary C. Brower, teacher of sewing and dressmaking in the Essex County Probation School in Bloomfield. She said, in answer to the question, that the work was carelessly done and with an unnecessarily coarse thread.

"Was the style of darning the same in both these handkerchiefs and the ones found on the body?" Mr. Harrison asked. "Yes, was the prompt reply, and that under her direct ex-

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Business Men Utilize the Power of The World's Ads.

Success in any line of effort is generally achieved by the utilization of those forces which make for a favorable termination. As one of the great successful forces in the business world, The World's "Business Opportunities" for forty years have ranked supreme in producing good results.

"Business Opportunities" Last Week: THE WORLD.....1,899 Ads. The Times.....483 Ads. The American.....200 Ads. The Herald.....110 Ads. The Tribune.....11 Ads.

WORLD over all combined 1,095 Ads.

30% of all the "Business Opportunities" of the last week were printed in The World.

Gambler in Fight Aboard Olympic Knocked Out by N.Y. Business Man; Subdued Behind Bars by Captain

Passenger Avenges Insult to Women in Ritz Restaurant and Ship's Commander Does the Rest—Card Sharps Balked.

A fight between a New York business man and a professional transatlantic gambler in the Ritz Restaurant helped enliven the voyage of the White Star liner Olympic, in to-day from Southampton and Cherbourg. And if the gambler was not taught a lesson it was not the fault of either the New Yorker or Capt. A. E. S. Hambelton, the vessel's commander.

The business man was dining in the restaurant last Wednesday night with two women. The gambler, who, according to the ship's officers, came aboard the Olympic at Cherbourg much the worse for liquor, began a trade against him which included language not customary in such a place nor before women.

In response to this outburst, the New Yorker got up and promptly knocked the gambler down. There was a rapid mixup, and stewards separated the two men.

Then the Olympic's commander took a hand. He had the gambler put in the "hospital" for forty-eight hours. As the skipper explained this morning, "One of our hospitals has bars to it."

At first the gambler was most obstreperous over his confinement, but later he was completely subdued.

"The Atlantic isn't what it used to be," he complained to-day. "We've got to seek another hunting ground."

By the "we" he referred to himself and three companions, all of whom were detected as professionals. The passengers were warned against them. One of them, who came aboard in golf togs with a bag of clubs, said: "After the second day nobody would speak to us. There wasn't a thing doing."

One of the gamblers, it was said, was being looked for by the police of

this city, but he managed to elude them by getting away from the pier. The one who spent two days in the "hospital" was remembered as having crossed on the ship with Jack Dempsey when he returned a short time ago. Dempsey told an Evening World reporter at the time that he was "wise" to the man, adding:

"If he hadn't kept away from me I'd have punched him, if it had been the last fight of my life."

Col. William Hayward, one of the returning passengers, said he had been abroad to get the depositions of a number of persons who signed for the purchase of supplies for Russia to be paid for from a fund of \$2,500,000 deposited in the National City Bank. This was done during the Kerenyky regime, and when that Government fell the bank refused to pay without sufficient authority. Col. Hayward was charged with the payments would begin in September.

On the general situation abroad, he said only that prices were at a terrific height, also that he had seen more drunken people in Paris in a week than in a year in New York. Other voyagers among the 354 in the first cabin included Alex. Herd and J. H. Taylor, British golfers, about to begin a tour of this country; Paul D. Cravath, Pearl White, who lost all her costumes in a fire in the Casino de Paris where she was in a revue; Miss Margaret Hawkesworth and Joseph Pulitzer.

THE HAGUE, July 12 (Associated Press).—The morning session of the Conference on Russian Affairs, devoted to the consideration of the private property question, broke up in considerable confusion, many of the delegates declaring the Russian replies meant that the collapse of The Hague Conference was inevitable. No decision as to this, however, had been taken up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A meeting of the Debt Commission this afternoon was attended by the Russian experts. As private property is the basic subject of the conference, from the standpoint of the foreign delegates, all seemed to think further deliberations of the conference would be useless.

President Patyn announced that further discussion seemed useless and brought the conference to a sudden close after two hours of debate in which Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame of Great Britain and other of the non-Russian delegates persistently tried to get Maxim Litvinoff and his associates of the Russian delegation to answer questions regarded as essential to have cleared up.

These related to the plans for the restoration of foreign property confiscated by the Soviet regime and the probable time required to rebuild Russia.

Just as at the Genoa Conference the chief bone of contention was the foreign property that had been nationalized in Russia, and it did not appear that the Russians and non-Russians were any nearer an agreement at The Hague than at Genoa.

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YOUNG BRIDE TELLS POLICE LANDLORD KIDNAPPED HER

Forced Her Into Taxicab at Pistol Point and Held Her Prisoner.

IMMURED AT ROCKAWAY

Thomasino Admits Meeting Her at Resort—Denies Rest of Story.

Joseph Thomasino, thirty-three years old of No. 38 Osborne Street, Brooklyn, married and owner of a dozen houses in the Brownsville section and in East New York, was to be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court to-day on charges of abduction and commission of a serious crime.

He was arrested at 4 A. M. to-day by Detectives Joseph Fennelly and John McLaughlin of the Atlantic Avenue station on complaint of Mrs. Stella Kozel, seventeen years old, a bride of four months, who lives with her husband, Romaine Kozel, a tailor, at No. 1331 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Kozel is a blonde and very pretty. She told the police the following story:

After her marriage to Kozel they lived at No. 38 Osborne Street and she was annoyed by attentions from Thomasino. She told her husband of this, and they moved. On last Saturday night she said she went to a neighborhood store and there met Thomasino, who showed her a revolver and ordered her to get into a taxicab with him. He threatened to kill her unless she obeyed and she complied.

In the taxicab, she said, he showed her two revolvers and said: "I want you and I will have you or I will shoot you and then kill myself."

They went to Rockaway Beach in the taxicab and she said Thomasino took her to a house over a store, where he held her prisoner until yesterday afternoon.

During all this time, she says he kept a revolver near him and threatened to kill her if she made an outcry. Finally, yesterday, upon her promise to meet him at least twice a week, he permitted her to go to her home.

She told her husband what had occurred and he took her to the Atlantic Avenue Station, where she told her story to the police.

Detectives went to Thomasino's home last night, but he was not at there. When he came early this morning they placed him under arrest. They searched his home without finding the two revolvers. Thomasino vigorously denied the woman's story. He said he had met her Sunday afternoon on the Boardwalk at Rockaway Beach and that they had talked in a friendly manner, after which he had left her. He denied having a revolver and also denied that he had kept her in a room at Rockaway Beach.

MORSE ORDERED HERE FOR TRIAL

Must Face Charge of Plotting Fraud in Steamship Stock Sale.

PORTLAND, Me., July 12.—Charles W. Morse of Bath and Rupert M. Much of Augusta were ordered to-day to return to the jurisdiction of the Southern Federal District of New York to stand trial there on indictments charging them and 21 others with conspiracy to defraud the investing public by using the mails to promote the sale of United States Steamship Company stock.

United States Commissioner Chapman, before whom hearings have been held on the question of their removal, ordered them turned over to the custody of United States Marshal Woodman. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 for Morse and \$5,000 for Much.

SECOND OPERATION ON JUSTICE HOLMES SUCCESSFUL.

BOSTON, July 12.—A second operation was performed to-day on Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who has been at a private hospital here several weeks. Physicians said that the operation was entirely successful and that Justice Holmes's early restoration to health was confidently expected.

GEORGE J. GOULD WEDS BEAUTIFUL MRS. ALICE SINCLAIR

Bride in Paris Has Large Estate at Manursing Island, Rye.

COUPLE IN SCOTLAND.

Financier, Whose Wife Died in November, Forfeits Two Houses Here.

The marriage of George J. Gould to Mrs. Alice Sinclair a week ago in Paris created a great stir among friends of the Gould family when it was announced to-day. It is understood that some members of Mr. Gould's family, Mrs. Carroll Wainwright, the former Miss Edith Gould, especially, had been informed of the marriage several days ago. Mrs. Wainwright was quoted to-day as saying she was much pleased. A cabled message to a close friend of Mr. Gould outside his family was understood to have been the authority for making the marriage public.

By this marriage Mr. Gould loses his life interest in the home at Fifth Avenue and 67th Street and the house at No. 177 East 67th Street. Mrs. Gould in her will left these houses, which had been given to her by her husband, and all the furnishings and art treasures to Mr. Gould. "during his life or until he re-marries," when they were to become part of the residuary estate to be divided among their seven children.

Mrs. Sinclair is a strikingly beautiful woman of the blond type.

She appeared frequently at the opera and at concerts and was seldom if ever seen in the after-theatre crowds at the restaurants or at the cabarets. She owned several motor cars of the high priced type.

The home of Mrs. Sinclair, on Manursing Island, at Rye, is one of the largest and finest in that part of Westchester County. It is on the north end of the island and was once the McLaughlin estate, owned by a publisher who died several years ago. In front of the house the lawn slopes to a 20-foot seawall to protect the property against the occasionally wild waves of the Sound. Below the wall is a large pier for motor boats and such craft.

In the house and about the extensive grounds a corps of from forty to sixty servants is employed. Within a few years ago the reclamation of 27 acres of salt meadows was undertaken about two hundred men were employed. This work now has been completed.

It was said in Rye to-day that Mrs. Sinclair had lived in that community for about five years and that she went abroad about two months ago. She lived in the great estate on the island, it was said, with two little children and an army of servants.

Mr. Gould and his bride are said to have taken a place in Invernesshire, Scotland, and it is not likely New York society will have a chance to greet her before November. Most of the Gould children will probably have visited their father and his bride before their return.

Mrs. Wainwright will go over with her husband within the next few weeks, and Jay Gould, a son, who sailed last Saturday, is believed to be on his way to visit his father and Mrs. Gould.

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Jr., who was married to George J. Gould, is now at the Gould estate at Arkville, N. Y., for which place Mrs. George Jay Gould is expected to return.

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\$1,000 REWARD OFFERED IN HERRIN MINE KILLING

Illinois Attorney General Seeks Information Which Will Convict. CHICAGO, July 12.—Attorney General Edward J. Brundage of Illinois to-day offered a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons who committed murder and assault in connection with the strike of the coal miners in Williamson County.

U. S. GOLF TOURNEY POSTPONED A DAY BECAUSE OF RAIN

Match Play Now Will Be Had on Friday and Saturday.

SKOKIE COUNTRY CLUB, Glenview, Ill., July 12.—Continued rains resulted in calling off play of the third qualifying round in the National Open Golf Tournament here to-day.

Play was called off shortly after the first pair had teed off. Greens and low ground were flooded and at some spots children of the neighborhood swam in the puddles of water.

Saturday was to have been an open date, but now match play will be put on Friday and Saturday, and in case of a tie, play will be resumed Monday.

(For Qualifying Scores of Monday and Tuesday See Page 17.)

FEDERAL TROOPS HELD IN READINESS IN RAILROAD CRISIS

Ordering Out of Regulars Called Inevitable as Disorders Spread.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Copyright).—Requests from all parts of the country are reaching the Government asking for the appointment of hundreds of deputy marshals to assist in the enforcement of Federal laws which make it an offense for any one to interfere with the mails or interstate commerce.

President Harding's proclamation, however, doesn't make it a matter for the Department of Justice merely but for the War Department and all other agencies which can command a respect for the law.

The use of Federal troops is inevitable. President Harding and his advisers are loath to use them, as they would rather have the civil branch of the Government carry out the law processes of the Government, but the inadequacy of civilian officers, such as marshals and deputies, is already apparent.

The Government is apprehensive that the situation will grow worse, chiefly because strikers in the past have not understood the laws which they are violating. Most of the leaders seem to be under the impression that moving the mails is essential, but if other trains are stopped or delayed there is no penalty. The opposite is true. For the laws of the United States are just as explicit with reference to the movement of passenger and freight trains as mail carriers.

No warrants have gone forth as yet to arrest leaders or strikers, but in the 1894 strike such a step became necessary, as there was wholesale disregard of the law and wrecking of trains. Perhaps the best explanation of the law which the strikers are confronted with was given by Judge Ross in his famous charge to the Grand Jury of Los Angeles just twenty-eight years ago this month in connection with the Debs strike. He said:

"A railroad which is a link in a through line of road for the transportation of freight and passengers into a State from other States and from that State to other States is engaged in the business of interstate commerce, and every organization or conspiracy in restraint of such trade or commerce is by statute declared to be illegal, and all persons so connected are liable to arrest and conviction."

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Real Estate Ads. — FOR THE — Sunday World

MUST be in The World Office

FRIDAY

Before 6 P. M.

To Insure Proper Classification

RAIL STRIKERS' PEACE PLAN SUBMITTED TO EXECUTIVES BY RAILROAD BOARD CHIEF

Programme for Solution of Shopmen's Walkout Drawn Up by Chairman Hooper Following Conferences With Union Leaders—Line Heads Offer No Immediate Reply, However, and Attitude Is Called Disappointing.

CHICAGO, July 12 (Associated Press).—A programme for solution of the railroad shopmen's strike was drawn up to-day by Chairman Ben W. Hooper of the United States Railroad Labor Board after conferences with leaders of the shopmen and was submitted to representatives of the railway executives from four sections of the country at noon to-day.

No definite reply to the proposals was given Chairman Hooper however, by representatives of the railway executives. The executives said they would notify Mr. Hooper of their answer "later." Chairman Hooper said his chief purpose in meeting with the executives was to arrange a conference between them and B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, and he indicated that the attitude of the executives was disappointing.

The conference of Chairman Hooper and the railway executives is said to be the direct result of a ten-minute telephone message late last night between President Harding and W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the board. The promise of the executives to receive the shopmen's proposals through Chairman Hooper is understood to have been communicated to Mr. McMenimen by the President.

When Chairman Hooper left the Labor Board office for the meeting with the four executives, he said he was confident some plan of settlement could be reached quickly. He said he expected to call President Harding on the telephone with a report on the success of his conference with the railway executives.

The peace negotiations have been in progress since last Saturday night, when Chairman Hooper and B. M. Jewell, head of the shop craft, were brought together for the first time since the walkout of ten days ago.

From the secret peace conference has come a rather definite conclusion as to what may be done to effect a settlement. While beyond issuing brief and rather non-committal statements, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Jewell declined to discuss prospects. Reports indicated that the strike will be called off if these four things are done:

If the carriers agree to wipe out the system under which some roads have let out work to contractors not within the jurisdiction of the Labor Board, and, therefore, not bound by its decisions on wages and working conditions.

If some arrangement for modifying certain working rules which cut the overtime pay of shopmen is made.

If President Jewell gets assurance that his organization will not be denied a rehearing by the Labor Board on the wage issue.

If the railroads agree to establish the boards of adjustment provided for in the Transportation Act, but which the carriers have steadfastly refused to consider.

Of secondary importance in the strike situation is the meeting scheduled here to-day between the rail executives and the heads of the Big Four Brotherhoods.

The meeting is definitely called for the purpose of preventing the train service men from becoming seriously involved in the strike through being compelled to do the work ordinarily performed by men now on strike.

There have been many complaints and in some cases discharges from service growing out of orders to do strikers' work. To-day's meeting was arranged by Mr. Cuyler at the request of Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer; William G. Lee of the trainmen, D. B. Robertson, the new Chief of the firemen, and L. E. Sheppard of the conductors joined in the request.

According to a statement made by Mr. Stone in Cleveland before sitting for Chicago these complaints have become so numerous as to warrant a demand for an understanding with the roads as to the exact conditions under which the train service employees will remain on duty.

Announcement that the Big Four

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